

SPENCER.

He Did Not Go to New York, but to Canada.

What the Coachman Knows About the Family's Departure.

Those Missing South Park Bonds Pledged in New York.

They Were Used to Secure Some of Dobbins' Railroad Paper.

Judge Bookit's Note to the Bank, and How It Was Paid.

SPENCER.

HE DID NOT GO TO NEW YORK. The present whereabouts of Spencer are still a matter of speculation, but a new clue was obtained yesterday which indicates pretty clearly where he was Monday a week ago. It had already been stated in *The Tribune* that his telegram was received here Saturday, saying that he had sailed Wednesday from New York on the *Windsor*. This is now believed to be untrue, it being asserted that this dispatch was gotten up to impress hisitors of the event, and to enable Spencer to good his escape. A well-known gentleman—one who does not wish his name mentioned—in connection with the matter—returned home from the East Sunday. In Boston, one day last week, he met Mr. Emory Washburn, Jr., an attorney of this city, who was the same with that he left Chicago on the same train with Spencer and his family. He knew him, and they had a conversation. Spencer told him that he was going to New York. At the same time, he thought Spencer was nervous, and that something was wrong. The other man was anxious about Spencer, and that he had disappeared. They had evidently left the city while going through Canada Monday. Mr. Washburn is a reliable gentleman, and he has a son in the Farmers' Joint Stock Bank of London, also questioned. Those who know him say he is a sharp-sounding man, having credit in a bank and a house known to him; that he is in his possession whatever he needed in getting away with.

THE COACHMAN'S STORY.

During the afternoon there was a visit to the coach in the person of "Nate." He had been African up to one week ago last Sunday, officiated as Stage Coachman. He was still once taken in tow by Col. Taylor and asked Spencer's departure and the mysterious disappearance of the family horses and carriage. After Col. Taylor had pumped "Nate" dry, the reporter said he had pummeled the poor fellow.

"Last Sunday we got," replied the coachman. "Where did he take the train?" "Twenty-second street station."

"What time?"

"Drove away at 6:15 train, Michigan Central."

"Did you drive him down to the station?"

"A small American boy. I want 'em in de small houses with some de fixins."

"Who went with him and de little one?"

"Yes, sir."

"Take many trucks with them?"

"Took free; his own, Mrs. Spencer's, and de little one's."

"Do you know where he went?"

"Don't know for certain. Know where he went far to east."

"What was that?"

"Leave you any money?"

"None. I'll bring 'em back to you."

"How long he'd be gone?"

"No, sir. Don't be trouble. Financial re-

lations up been done, and since day

"I know about my decessors,"

"Signs that what he had lost every cent he had."

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The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street between State and Dearborn. "Barby," Mandes Due, Russell, Maye, etc.; Mrs. McVicker, Whedock, Pearson, etc.

Hawley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Fiddle Frotin." Madame Newton, Myers, etc.; Mrs. Hawley, Crane, etc.

Adelphi Theatre.
Moorse street, corner of Dearborn. "The Flag of Honor." Grand Ball, led by Miles Ross and LeTourneau.

Curtain's Opera-House.
Moorse street, between Clark and Dearborn. First-class variety. John Kelly, Thacher and Hume; Miss Julia Walcott, etc.

Coliseum Novelty Theatre.
Clark street, between Washington and Randolph. Variety entertainment. The Parker Sisters, Anna and Adelma, the Crimmins Brothers, etc.

Globe Theatre.

Michigan avenue, opposite Sherman House. Harry's Minstrels. Mrs. Addy Ryan, Billy Carter, Moran, etc.

Academy of Music.

Roasted street, just south of Madison. Variety entertainment. The Freeman Sisters, Morris, Hugh Fay, Charlie Gardner, Goss and Fox, etc.

Green Chicago Theatre.

Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Harry's Minstrels. Mrs. Addy Ryan, Billy Carter, Moran, etc.

Proprietary Building.

Michigan avenue, Adams street. Inter-State Industrial Exposition. Day and night.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

AUTHOR'S HOME, No. 228, A. F. and M. M. Monroe—Meeting this evening in the hall, 70 Monroe—W. C. M. DeGraff. The meeting cordially invited. C. H. CHANE, Sec.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago market were active and generally firmer. Meats purchased close to lower, or at \$1.20 for September and \$12.42½@12.45 for October. Lard closed 5¢ higher, at \$8.40 cash or September, and \$8.47½ for October. Meats were steady, at 5¢ for loose shoulders and 65¢ for short ribs. Large freighters were firm, at 2½@2¾c per hundred. Wheat closed 4½@1½ higher, at \$1.03½ for September and \$1.01½ for October. Corn closed 1½@2 higher, at 4½@4½ for September and 4½@4½ for October. Oats closed 1½@2 higher, at 3½@3½ for September and 4½@4½ for October. Barley closed 1½@2 higher, at 6½@6½ for September. Hogs were active and 5¢ higher, settling at \$4.75@5.45 for common to choice. Cattle were active and advanced 10@15¢. Sheep were unchanged. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$105.75 in greenbacks at the close.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange Saturday closed at 96.

The afternoon reports of the fire in New York appear to have greatly exaggerated the number of lives lost. The exact number cannot, of course, be stated at present, but it seems probable that the fatalities will fall far short of the estimate first given.

VALENTINE BAKER Pasha is not missing, as reported, but has been found and decimated with the Order of the Osmanli. Baker has concluded that protecting the heather is as mainly as assailing defenseless women in railway cars.

A citizen of Chicago reports from New York that went east on the train with Spencer and his family, who disappeared suddenly at a way station in Canada. The President is probably roaming through the wilds of the Dominion, hunting up a good chance to make his way across the briny, if he hasn't already started.

A number of arrests followed the recent visit of Machanovs at Cherbourg, the shouting of such patriotic sentiments as "Vive la Republique!" being regarded as an offence punishable with great vigor. The Cherbourg Court, however, seems to have held different views of the subject, as the prosecution was yesterday dismissed.

A Washington dispatch announces the appointment yesterday of Mr. WILLIAM HENRY SWAN, as present General Agent of the Western Associated Press, as Collector of Customs, vice J. RUSSELL JONES, suspended. The resignation of the latter was not forthcoming at the request of President Hayes, and hence the suspension and appointment came.

In ill health, resulting from the arduous duties of the office, and intense suffering from a defect in his eyes, are the reasons assigned for the retirement of Assistant-Secretary McCoski from the Treasury Department. His successor has not been appointed, but the name of Mr. Edward McPherson, Chief of the Engraving Bureau, is prominently mentioned.

The people of Augusta, Ga., are very desirous of receiving President HAYES as a guest, and they have through their Common Council extended an invitation at once so cordial and complimentary that it ought not to go unheeded. The Common Council is composed exclusively of Democrats, but their approval of the President's course and their assurance of a hearty welcome by all citizens would never suggest political partisans.

Spencer's colored coachman affords rather a lame and unsatisfactory explanation of the disappearance of the horses and carriage belonging to the great departed. "A man borrowed them, and has not yet returned them, but whence," the man, care, or in what direction he took with the animals and vehicle, the coachman has no information. He doesn't even know "the man's name," and all intelligence on the subject comes with the revelation that he was Spencer's friend.

Definite action regarding the construction of the city's portion of the Court-House and City-Hall will be taken last evening by the Common Council in the unanimous adoption of an ordinance instructing the Mayor in conjunction with the Building Committee of the Council to take immediate measures for putting in the foundations of the building, and to employ such help and award such con-

tracts as they may deem advisable. The ordinance takes effect from and after its passage, and before many days work will have actually begun in the west half of the Court-House Square. It is what the people want to see. The Council has also placed itself in the record squarely with reference to the city's obligation to make good the Canal-Redemption Fund.

It appears that the missing \$120,000 worth of South Park bonds supposed to be among the assets of the State Savings were deposited "in trust" in the American Exchange National Bank of New York, and were placed there to secure ROBERT BATARD in the purchase of \$30,000 worth of Douglass' notes, sold to BATARD by SPENCER. Col. TAYLOR thinks the bank will get the money on the bonds, as there is more than enough to pay the notes, even if the bank should be held responsible for them.

The cable announces an event of world-wide interest, and of peculiar importance in the present aspect of political affairs in France. LOUIS-ANDREZ TIMES, the first President of the Republic as it now exists, died yesterday at St. Germain at the age of 80. His death was quite sudden, and altogether unexpected, as no advices had been received of such a state of health as would give rise to apprehensions of early dissolution. The extreme lateness of the hour at which the intelligence of his death received precludes a more extended notice of the events at this time.

EX-PUBLIC PRINTER A. M. CLAPP has signified his disapproval of the President's office-holders' order, and the extent to which his finer sensibilities are wounded thereby. Well, it is Mr. CLAPP's turn. In the early part of President HAYES' Administration, so the record goes, the then Public Printer's system of bookkeeping was the subject of investigation, and the new Executive, in the performance of what he believed to be necessary to name another person for the position whose business methods were likely to command greater satisfaction.

A case to test the right of the authorities to interfere with meetings during times of riot and disturbance is to be brought in St. Louis. During the strike a number of men alleging themselves to be workmen assembled at SCHROEDER'S Hall. The police made a descent upon them, arresting a number, and the leaders propose to take the prisoners out of custody as *debtors propter corpus*, and bring actions against the police for interfering in the meeting. How much damages will be claimed is not stated in the dispute, but the proverbial wealth of the average policeman will be an inducement to put the figures at a high rate.

LATEST DISPATCHES FROM SIEGBURG PASS indicate that the bulk of SULEIMAN Pasha's army has retired from active operation against the Russian garrison, and gone either in search of some other tribe by which they may operate on the Russian rear, or has designs upon some portion of the enemy's lines with the object of cutting off his communications with the besieged. A small force of Egyptians is left in the pass to harass the invaders, and cannonading is kept up intermittently between the opposing batteries. That the Turks have become disengaged in their attempt to capture the Russian positions by assault may well be supposed when they admit that their losses in the deadly rifle foot up 7,000 men.

NEW YORK CITY HAS HAD A LARGE FIRE. A block of buildings has been destroyed, and a large number of lives are lost. The Associated Press in its account says:

Three slaves were sent out in rapid succession, and a large force of frenzies, encircles, and tricks responded to calls. The heat produced by the fire was intense, and the frenzies were obliged to keep at a considerable distance from the burning building. The frenzies, however, were unable to prevent the fire from spreading if they had had a sufficient supply of water? Is it not time that the insurance companies increase their rates for New York City, or refuse risks altogether, until the authorities make the city safe against fire? If we remember rightly, this was the sort of advice that was given to our cause. What is cause for, etc.

THE BOLTING IMPLACABLES. The organ of the Implacables like the Detroit Post, Des Moines Register, BURLINER'S PUNSTER, the Blaine paper way down in Maine, and the machine newspaper of this city, which are now so desperately opposing Mr. HAYES, the Administration, the Republican party, and Republican newspapers, for making an earnest, honest effort to carry out the principles set forth in the Republican platform, whenever they are brought up with a round turn for their conduct, immediately howl in concert, "You didn't support GRANT in 1872." Here is a sample of their barbaric yell from one of the noisiest of them—the Detroit Post: "Five years ago, in the Presidential election, the 'Reformers,' who claim to be the Republicans *per excellence* of the country, bolted the party and set up an independent 'Liberal' faction, because they said they would not support the policy of the Administration. Mr. SCHLES was one of the bolters. STANLEY MATTHEWS was another, till he bolted from the 'Liberals' on the same excuse. Most of the policy leaders now were in that category then or afterward, for these 'Liberal' 'Reformers' bolted in various State elections."

They are careful, however, to make no allusion to the horrible state of corruption, of nepotism, of Credit-Mobilier stealings, of revenue frauds, and of the general ring riot of those days. They are careful not to say that there was an element in the Republican party which earnestly sought to reform these iniquitous practices, knowing they would involve the party in ruin; that these very Implacables made such strenuous opposition they were at last compelled to attempt return them, but whence, "the man," care, or in what direction he took with the animals and vehicle, the coachman has no information. He doesn't even know "the man's name," and all intelligence on the subject comes with the revelation that he was Spencer's friend.

DEFINITE ACTION REGARDING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CITY'S PORTION OF THE COURT-HOUSE AND CITY-HALL WILL BE TAKEN LAST EVENING BY THE COMMON COUNCIL IN THE UNANIMOUS ADOPTION OF AN ORDINANCE INSTRUCTING THE MAYOR IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE BUILDING COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL TO TAKE IMMEDIATE MEASURES FOR PUTTING IN THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE BUILDING, AND TO EMPLOY SUCH HELP AND AWARD SUCH CON-

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from Portland to Des Moines. The howl of these Implacables, that if Mr. HAYES was elected President, then Mr. PACKARD was elected Governor of Louisiana, was answered, as THE TRIBUNE has announced, before, by showing that the vote for Governor of the State of Louisiana was subject to very different conditions from the Electoral vote of the State. The stereotyped insinuation which SALARY-GRABBER BEATTY makes of his recent fulmination, that the President has abandoned the negroes of the South to their enemies and disfranchised the Republican vote of the South, was dis- posed of by showing that every one of the Southern States, except Louisiana, had passed out of Republican control before Mr.

HAYES was elected, and that in Louisiana

there is now political peace for the first time since the War.

He showed that the efforts of the President to reform the Civil Service, and all the means of pacification

which he has used, are inspired by the platform, and are in strict accordance with it, and that, if he had not done exactly what he has done, he would have been unfriendly to the duties which that platform imposes upon him. These fellows, out of office, who are so bitterly maligning the President for doing what he is pledged to do, have bolted the party, and are now seeking to hand over their States to the Democrats. Upon what plane of consistency or sense can they now turn round and stigmatize Republicans who voted for GRANT as bolters because they denounced GRANT for doing what he ought not to do, for not shaping his policy to harmonize with the platform, and for plunging the party into extreme danger, from which these very Reformers have rescued it?

THE POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS. There is a general approval of the suggestion that the Government shall adopt the plan of savings banks so successful in England, the Chicago Times, with its usual ignorance, scolds like a drab in denunciation of the measure. Without going into the details of the measure, it is general features are plain and simple that a child may understand them. There are now savings banks in various parts of the country, and located mainly in the large cities and in other centers of the mechanical and manufacturing labor populations. These banks are private institutions, and, as a class, afford no substantial security to the people who have deposited with them over one thousand millions of dollars of their savings. The Government of the United States has \$14,000,000 of 6 per cent bonds and \$700,000 of 5 per cent bonds outstanding.

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THE WAR.

Details of Last Week's Desperate Fighting Before Pelissa.

The Turks Rush to Death in a Most Unaccountable Manner.

Valley in Front of the Russian Batteries Filled with Dead.

Schipka Believed to Have Been Abandoned by Suleiman's Army.

A Few Egyptian Troops Left to Hold the Turkish Positions.

The Turks Admit a Loss of 7,000 Men During the Siege.

Russian and Roumanian Corps Moving on Widdin and Loitscha.

Bosnia Will Try to Make Peace with the Porte.

Sudden Death of the Venerable Statesman, Thiers.

THE TIDE TURNED.

By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.

London Office of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, 6 GOLWATER PLACE, STRAND, Sept. 4—A. M.—

From accounts reaching here this morning it would seem that the Russians have fared better in recent engagements than has been supposed. The battle at Pelissa has resulted in the defeat of Osman Pasha, with a loss of 2,500 in killed and wounded, while the Russians only lost 500. A correspondent of the *News* relates that the extreme Russian front is about four or five miles from Poredin, and that the battle was begun by the advance of the Turks upon Pelissa and Segalacca. A mile in front of the former village was

A RUSSIAN REDOUCE,

CHARGE OF COMMANDERS.

London, Sept. 3.—It is stated that Grand Duke Michael, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army in Asia Minor, has assumed command of Gen. Melikoff's corps in person, that officer having been removed for exceeding his orders.

BOOKGOM-KALE.

The Turks have begun to evacuate Bookgom-kale.

BOSNIA.

WITHOUT NOTE.

BELGRADE, Sept. 3.—Servia refuses to give assistance to the Bosnian insurgents. Their demands applied here to Prince Tsereteli, who informed Prince Goritschakoff and the Grand Duke Nicholas of their demand. Prince Tsereteli, however, received the reply from his Government that Russia neither can nor wishes to assist the Bosnian insurrection. The insurgents may act.

ACCORDING TO THEIR JUDGMENT.

The means of the insurgents are exhausted, and they are in want of everything. They intend to burn down the towns and villages, and try to obtain permission for the Bosnian refugees living in Austria to return home unmolested, and the insurgents would then lay down their arms. There exists among the Bosnian rebels great animosity against Russia. The insurgents regret

THE USELESS SACRIFICE

A FLIGHT OF FANTASY.

London, Sept. 2.—The Times correspondent of *The Times* communicates the following: "Habib Pasha writes to the Levant Herald, describing utterly fictitious the published details of the alleged fight between the Turkish ironclad *Fethiye* and the Russian merchant steamer *Vesta*. The vessels, he says, were never within two miles of each other. The ironclad received only one spent shot, doing no damage. The Captain did not know he had injured the Russian steamer, and he did not pursue her, as his vessel was overhauled with a full cargo of guns and ammunition for Medina."

REBELLION OVER WITH DEAD.

The battle here was terrible, but the Turks were again repulsed, and again retreated. A third time they advanced, although the Russian fire never slackened an instant, and the Russian line never wavered, while the Russian reserves were waiting behind ready to advance at the least instability. The scene of carnage was again repeated, but it lasted only a moment. The Turks, completely broken, withdrew slowly, firing, and taking time to carry off their wounded and many of their dead. Still they held a redoubt in front of Pelissa, upon which they fell back, apparently with the intention of holding it, but they were not allowed to do so long there. The attack on the redoubt in the Russian centre had been as unsuccessful as that on the Russian left.

THE RUSSIANS PURSUED THE ENEMY with a murderous fire, and then six companies attacked them with the bayonet and swept them out of the redoubt like a whirlwind. The Russians were about 20,000 strong. The redoubts remained in the Russians' hands, and the loss inflicted on Osman Pasha's army must have been out of proportion to that of the Russians.

On the whole, it seems that the Turkish General would have done better to remain in his own trenches.

SCHIPKA.

THE TURKISH POSITION.

ADRIANOPOLE, Sept. 3.—Intelligence from Schipka Pass states that Sultan Pasha has abandoned his position for his batteries on the heights surrounding Fort Nicholas. Russian reinforcements arrived during the night, the road to Galipoli being commanded by the Turkish batteries.

TURKISH LANCES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 3.—The Turks acknowledge the loss of 7,000 men in Schipka Pass. Two thousand wounded reached Adrianople yesterday.

ABANDONED.

London, Sept. 3.—A correspondent, describing his visit to Schipka Pass on Friday, says: "Suleiman Pasha has abandoned the heights on the Russian position, and marched to the heights above the village of Schipka. Some say he is still at Kazanlik, and others that he is searching for another pass. My own belief is that he is engaged in trying to

BORGHEZIE'S SHATTERED FORCES.

There remains still confronting the Russians a few battalions of Egyptians, with some cannon on the heights, and a few more miscellaneous battalions in the village of Schipka. Several Russian battalions have been marched back to Galipoli, and the Grand Duke Nicholas, chief of staff, was returning from his visit to the Pass, quiet, and satisfied with the position there."

SPREADER FROM SULEMAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 3.—Suleiman Pasha telegraphed from Schipka Pass: "Commanding corps again Saturday, and continued Sunday. A prisoner states that the effective strength of most of the Russian battalions has been reduced one-half. The Bulgarians also suffered cruelly."

BULGARIA.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Russians are reported to have evacuated Sevi.

ADRIANOPOLE.

The Turks have again admitted that the fortifications at Adrianople shall be completed before winter, and decided that they shall consist of twenty-four detached forts.

WIDEN AND LOPTICH.

It is reported from Turn-Serov that the Russian division which will cross the Danube and enter Servia territory is expected there. It is believed that a Russian division, with two Roumanian divisions and the Serbian Timok Corps, will operate against Wilan and Loticha.

BAKER PASHA.

London, Sept. 3.—Further accounts from Shumla do not confirm the report that Baker Pasha is missing. On the contrary, the Telegraph's Hassall special says he has been decorated with the order of Osmanli.

THE TURKS.

The Porte has reported that the fortifications of Adrianople shall be completed before winter, and decided that they shall consist of twenty-four detached forts.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

Bank Transactions Increased by the Monthly Settlements.

The Produce Markets Generally Steady—Provisions Quiet.

Hogs and Breadstuffs Strenger—In Active Shipping Demand for Wheat and Corn.

The Movement of Produce from the Seaboards.

FINANCIAL.

The transactions of the banks were increased by the monthly settlements on the Board of Trade. Otherwise the condition of affairs remains quiet, and all events for the season. The purchases of country dealers here begin to show themselves. The grain dealers have the same for the season. The wheat and corn dealers have obtained the means to meet their liabilities in the West. Currency orders from the interior are light, as are the applications from the country banks for rediscounts.

Rates of discounts were \$610 per cent at the banks to regular customers. To good outside borrowers, and for loans on call, the usual variations at rates.

New York exchange was firm at par.

The clearings were \$4,700,000.

STOCKS FOR EIGHT MONTHS OF 1877.

The following table shows the movements of the stock market for the past eight months of the year:

Month	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.
United States	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
U. S. 5-8	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
U. S. 5-8 Jan. & July	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00
U. S. 5-8 Oct. & Feb.	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00
United States 10-10 ex. int.	108.00	108.00	108.00	108.00	108.00	108.00	108.00	108.00	108.00	108.00	108.00	108.00	108.00
United States current	108.00	108.00	108.00	108.00	108.00	108.00	108.00	108.00	108.00	108.00	108.00	108.00	108.00
Sweden	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00
Denmark	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00

*and interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To THE NEW YORK TIMES.

New York, Sept. 3.—The market opened at 107.00, and closed at the extreme of the day. Carrying rates 1%, 1, and 2 per cent. Loans were also made fast. Silver at London was unchanged. Here, silver bars are 122½% in greenbacks and 118 in gold. Coin, 1d, 1d discount.

Governments were weak.

State bonds were quiet.

The week on the Stock Exchange opened with a strong and active market, and the number of sales increased to the greatest extent from the waterings-places, and their purchases were partially the cause of the improvement. As the day wore on, the market became more active, and the buyers had a fair inquiry. The advances from the lowest point were 1%, 2%, and most were made fast. Silver at London was unchanged. Here, silver bars are 122½% in greenbacks and 118 in gold. Coin, 1d, 1d discount.

Cottons receipts.

The Asiatic Treasury disbursed \$1,600,000.

Sterling steady; actual business, long, 48%; short, 48%.

GOVERNMENT.

Comptroller, 107.00—New Eng., 107.00

U. S. 5-8, new, 107.00

U. S. 5-8 Jan. and July, 107.00

U. S. 5-8 Oct. & Feb., 107.00

United States current, 107.00

Sweden

Denmark

Pittsburgh, Pa. W. Chicago

Wabash Bar. Receipts

107.00

Ohio & Mississippi

107.00

Hanover, N. J. 107.00

Morris & Essex

107.00

Missouri Pacific

107.00

Wabash & Erie

107.00

Chicago, Ill. & Quincy

107.00

Michigan Central

107.00

American Express

107.00

United States Express

107.00

Wabash & Erie

107.00

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MARINE NEWS.

The Steamer Peerless Becomes Disabled in a Gale.

A Broken Air-Pump Is the Cause of the Troubles.

After a Severe Experience, the Vessel Is Towed Safely into South Haven Harbor.

Other Maritime Notes of Interest from Various Ports.

ALMOST A DISASTER.

The steamer Peerless, of Liverpool, Austria's Lake Superior Line, had a rough and dangerous experience at the northern end of Lake Michigan Saturday night and Sunday morning, but fortunately the hundred or more passengers on board escaped what otherwise might have been a disastrous accident.

Capt. George McLeod, of the vessel, which would not be named, said that there was a fall of four feet.

H. G.—Am I to regard Mormonism as a new religion, or as simply a new development of Christianity?

B. Y.—We hold that there can be no true Christian Church without a priesthood directly connected with it, and in immediate communication with the church of Christ in heaven.

Such a church is that of the Latter-Day Saints, called by their enemies Mormons. We know of no other that even pretends to have presented any such representation.

H. G.—Then I am to understand that you regard us as the Church of Rome regards all other Christian communions, as heretical, schismatistic, heretical, and out of the way of salvation.

The lug Peter Smith, one of the largest harpers, drawing his sword, came forward and declared that water of Friday afternoon, at her dock at Main street bridge, the mean depth of water at that place was a fall of four feet.

H. G.—I am to understand that there was a fall of four feet.

B. Y.—Yes, substantially.

H. G.—Upon whom this, in what respect do you look? Not particularly from those of our orthodox Protestant churches—the Baptist or Methodist, for example?

B. Y.—We hold the doctrine of Christianity to be the truth, and we believe in the Book of Mormon, which teaches the same cardinal truths, and those only.

H. G.—Do you believe in the doctrine of the Trinity?

B. Y.—We do; but not exactly as it is held by other churches. We believe in the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, as equal, but not identical, in one person (being). We believe in the all-powerful God, omnipotent.

H. G.—Do you believe in a personal devil, distinct, conscious, spiritual being, whose nature and acts are essentially malignant and evil?

B. Y.—No.

H. G.—Do you hold the doctrine of eternal punishment?

B. Y.—We do; though perhaps not exactly as other churches do. We believe it is the Bible that teaches it.

H. G.—I understand that you regard baptism by immersion as essential?

B. Y.—Yes.

H. G.—Do you practice infant baptism?

B. Y.—No.

H. G.—Do you make removal to these valleys out of your country?

B. Y.—We do; and consider ourselves greatly aggrieved if they were not invited hither. We hold to such a gathering together of God's people as the Bible foretells, and that is the time now for us to meet.

H. G.—Do you believe in the time appointed for our communion?

B. Y.—Yes.

H. G.—Are any slaves now held in this territory?

B. Y.—There are.

H. G.—Do you territorial laws uphold slavery?

B. Y.—These laws are printed; you can read for yourself. If slaves are brought here by those who owned them in the States, we do not force them to escape from the service of those owners.

H. G.—Am I to infer that Utah will be a slave state?

B. Y.—Yes; it will be a free state. Slavery would prove useless and unprofitable.

H. G.—It is a curse to a master. I regard it generally as a curse to the masters. I myself have many laborers, and pay them fair wages; I could not afford to pay them more.

B. Y.—Let me not be enlightened with regard more especially to your church polity. I understand that you require each member to pay over one-tenth of all he produces or earns to the church.

H. G.—This is a common practice.

B. Y.—It is a common practice.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 3.—Arrived—Prop. Scott, Anna C. Scott, Anna Murray, Charles E. Turner, C. W. Benson, Maunes Valley, Lyman Clegg, Laura Belle, Wayne, C. H. Weeks, Frank J. Weeks, John Keweenaw, Doreen, Goshaw, Goshaw, H. W. H. Goss, Laura Belle, Wayne.

Ninety-five thousand bushels of wheat were received yesterday.

Coal freight unchanged: 40¢ per ton to Chicago.

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THE CITY. GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. Terry is expected to pass through Chicago within a few days, on his way from the East, to the region haunted by Sitting Bull.

To total receipts at the Government Collector's office of Internal Revenue yesterday amounted to about \$44,000, of which \$36,411.30 was for spirits.

The South Town Board met yesterday afternoon pursuant to adjournment, and came home through the hazardous process of adjourning to this afternoon at 1 o'clock.

It is reported that now out bold-headed men are being chosen to fill positions in the Commission about to go out to meet Mr. Sitton-Bull and his constituents.

Louis Weber, an employee on the North-Western Stagecoach, Madison street (Trans-Continental), was bitten at 7 p.m. on the 12th inst. at the Curtis-street crossing, lost a right arm under the wheel. He resides at No. 353 Milwaukee avenue.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Mansfield, optician, Madison street (Trans-Continental), was 70; 7 p.m., 71; 7 p.m., 72. Barometer at 8 a.m., 30.95; 7 p.m., 30.90.

Lawyer H. S. Sheldon gave a very pleasant and complete dinner-party to ten friends last night at the Tremont House. His friends were all members of the First Regiment, of this city, he has been invited.

An afternoon paper is authority for the statement that Edward S. Piper, the "Invincible" Pugger, died at a Joliet hotel on Sunday last. This is the second among those who know him in this city, that there is some mistake in this statement.

About half a dozen fossilized and rock-roasted Greenbackers had a consultation last night at the Tremont House, probably to determine how best to get rid of them. They were put into a tiny grave. The assembly was not of great enough proportions to merit the title of "Meeting."

In yesterday's issue it was stated that John Conroy, who had been left behind when trying to board a mail train in Wall Street, New-west Radnor station, after a few hours, had his limbs amputated by Dr. Nealey. This was a mistake, as no amputation was necessary, and the limb was saved.

Coroner Ditchett had inquiries upon Edward H. Parker, who, it was found, had died of ossification of the walls of the heart, and upon James Pleasant, colored, who died of a stroke of apoplexy. To-day will be the inquest upon Jacob Blasius, a boy, who resided at 345 Stewart avenue, and died of injuries received by being run down by a milk-wagon owned and driven by J. Koehler.

A meeting of West Main street organizations held at Martin's Hall last evening. The Committee appointed a temporary Captain reported concerning Maj. A. W. Edwards for the command of the company. The election was ratified by a majority of the members, whereupon service was in exquisite style. All agreed that the Jovial Dan was the most promising candidate, for what office did you say?

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RELIABLE ASYLUM BRIDGE LEAVES THE HOSPITAL.

The evening of Aug. 7, 1877, was a memorable one in the history of the Orphan Asylum at 79 Michigan avenue. On that evening it was celebrated, in the presence of the Directresses, for the first time since the foundation of the Institute—some twenty-five years ago—the marriage of an inmate. It was an event to which considerable interest of a romantic character attached. The bride was Ida Wilson, a pleasing brunette of 18, who was left there thirteen years ago by Mr. Charles Follett, one of the Directors. The bridegroom, Arthur Canis, a young man lately arrived in this country, and in private and public life, as an honest and kind-spirited man, and his death will be sincerely deplored by a large circle of friends.

MUCH MYSTERY.

THE METODISTS.

The regular weekly meetings of the Methodist ministers of the city were resumed yesterday morning in the lecture-room of the First Church. Elder Jenkins presided, and, after devotional exercises, brought to the notice of the meeting a proposition on the part of a printing firm to directory all of the members of Methodist churches in the city. He asked how the proposition could be carried out.

Justice Summerfield sent Nick Russell, Kate Rafferty, R. W. Stone, Mary Johnston, Peter Hemmings, R. W. Stone, each five dollars, to the money out of which if any was to be made.

The Rev. Mr. Caldwell thought the individual directories of churches would not interfere with the work of the Home.

Mr. Collins, of the firm which proposed to do the work, explained the scheme at length.

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